

A New Hawaiian Rhyncogonus (Coleoptera, Rhyncophora).

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(Presented by O. H. Swezey at the meeting of June 7, 1923.)

Rhyncogonus saltus n. sp.

Nearly black, though reddish in parts, the funicle joints of the antennae and the tarsi evidently rufescent.

Head basally with distinct punctures, in front of these strigose to about the line of the antennal insertions, sparsely clothed with pale yellowish setae; the eyes quite strongly convex; the first and second funicle joints of the antennae subequal, the first not three times as long as its greatest width, the third much shorter than these, the club longer than the three preceding joints together.

Pronotum very densely, subrugosely punctured, such small spaces as are left between the punctures shining; a very narrow smooth median line, which in some aspects appears like a fine carina, extends practically the whole length of the pronotum. The general clothing of this part is very sparse, but towards the sides it forms a dense band which is more or less interrupted or at least thinner towards the middle.

Elytra narrow, about three times as long as the pronotum, and one and a half times as long as broad, clothed with pale decumbent setae (which do not form a pattern, being generally distributed) and with very sparse erect ones, which are chiefly noticeable on the apical and on the lateral parts; the coarse serial punctures are ill-defined or irregular in outline and between them are scattered minute tubercles or surface granulations; there are also some vague inequalities of the surface which are more or less transverse in direction, but, as happens in other species, there may be individual peculiarities. There is no distinct, sharp edge or carina marking off the pseudopleural portion of the elytra, and this portion is well clothed in general, no distinct maculations being formed by the setae, though they are less numerous on the lower part. On the apical part of the femora the appressed setae become conspicuously dense, in the case of the front and middle legs on both the outer and inner surfaces, but only on the outer surface of the hind femora. The large basal portion of the abdominal ventral surface is mostly smooth and shining, with copious and distinct punctures; the subtriangular apical segment is very feebly sculptured but conspicuously pubescent, the two small preceding segments being comparatively bare.

Female. Length 8 mm.; width of elytra about 3.5 mm.

This obscure species is placed near *R. extraneus*, *simplex* and *vestitus*, and bears considerable superficial resemblance to narrow and depauperated examples of *simplex*. Apart from

numerous other distinctions, the value of which is in some cases uncertain owing to the variability of the latter species, while the one above described is at present known only from a single specimen, the ventral abdominal segments afford a good character which is probably quite constant. In *simplex* female the penultimate (exposed) ventral segment is conspicuously hairy, like the apical one, in *saltus* it is nearly bare, like preceding and very unlike the following segment in clothing.

Hab.—Oahu, Waianae Mts., where a single specimen was collected May 9, 1920, by Mr. O. H. Swezey, near the Kolekole Pass, on the native Composite, *Campylothea menziesii*.